

ing's syndrome, virilizing and feminizing states, primary aldosteronism, and pheochromocytoma, are presented in an extremely readable fashion. Adrenalectomy for breast cancer, and surgery for the sympathetic tumors of the adrenal gland, are brought up-to-date, and the results of surgical treatment are discussed in considerable detail.

Of special interest and clarity of presentation is the chapter on roentgenology of the adrenal glands. Here the use of descriptive illustrations is especially effective, and representative x-ray photographs of adrenal cortical disorders are presented in clear detail with splendid legends. To complete the entire spectrum of the surgery of adrenal glands, a chapter on anesthetic management for adrenal surgery is included, which seems to be especially valuable to the surgeon in the management of patients undergoing surgery for adrenal-cortical disorders. A chapter on the preoperative and postoperative management of patients with adrenal problems is likewise of great practical value.

The final chapter is devoted to a series of paragraphs which describe the basic and major steps in the operative techniques for various adrenal diseases of a surgical nature. It is unfortunate, however, that the illustrations which portray the techniques are so lacking in detail, are not particularly well drawn and are anatomically inaccurate in certain areas.

At the end of each chapter the author has included a lengthy bibliography; these references in themselves are of great practical value, adding significantly to the overall excellence of the volume. The editor and the various authors are to be congratulated on the detailed nature of their presentations and the thorough manner in which the material is covered. The book should not only prove to be valuable to those presently in the surgical residency teaching program but also should serve admirably as a ready and complete reference manual to the established surgeon.

ORVILLE F. GRIMES, M.D.

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ATLAS OF OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND BRONCHESOPHAGOGY—Walter Becker, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Otolaryngology, University of Bonn, Germany; Richard A. Buckingham, M.D., Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology, University of Illinois College of Medicine; Paul H. Holinger, M.S., M.D., Professor of Bronchoesophagology in the Department of Otolaryngology, University of Illinois College of Medicine; Gunter W. Korting, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Dermatology, University of Mainz, Germany; Francis L. Lederer, M.D., Professor of Otolaryngology, Emeritus, and Former Head, Department of Otolaryngology, University of Illinois College of Medicine. (Edited by Walter Becker, M.D.). W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1969. 315 pages, 1258 illustrations, 774 in color, \$75.00.

This excellent book should be in the libraries of all of our medical schools and in all hospitals with a service teaching otolaryngology and bronchoesophagology. Its many fine color illustrations clearly demonstrate the various diseases encountered in Ear, Nose, and Throat practice.

The pictures of face and neck lesions show rather advanced stages of the disease process. It might have been of additional help to show less advanced stages of these lesions as an aid to early diagnosis.

The x-ray pictures that accompany many of the depicted lesions indicate how truly revealing well-taken x-rays can be, particularly in regard to the temporal bone.

This book is a valuable reference, not only for the otolaryngologist and bronchoesophagologist, but also for anyone who deals with diseases of the head and thorax, including generalists, internists, pediatricians, roentgenologists, and surgeons.

F. H. LINTHICUM, JR., M.D.

SURGERY OF THE ADRENAL GLAND—Frank Glenn, M.D., Lewis Atterbury Stimson Professor of Surgery Emeritus, Cornell University Medical College, Consultant to the Department of Surgery, The New York Hospital; Ralph E. Peterson, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Cornell University Medical College, Attending Physician, The New York Hospital; and Henry Mannix, Jr., M.D., Clinical Professor of Surgery, Cornell University Medical College, Associate Attending Surgeon, The New York Hospital. The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10022), 1968. 179 pages, \$10.00.

This brief volume, jointly written by two surgeons and an internist, summarizes the pathophysiology, diagnostic steps, and surgical management of aldosteronism, pheochromocytoma, and functional cortical tumors. Each topic is brought up to date concisely, with adequate graphs and illustrations.

The 12-page chapter on Surgical Approaches is disappointing in a book written primarily for surgeons. No mention is made of the chevron transverse upper abdominal incision which gives the ultimate anterior exposure. The lumbar approach is limited to the inadequate 12th rib excision, without mention of the far better, and hardly more difficult, 11th rib approach, or better still, the approach which excises the intercostal muscles from the upper margin of the 11th rib and allows its downward reflection. The posterior approach, a valuable one and not familiar to some surgeons and urologists, is described very briefly, without mention of positioning over the kidney rest, alternative directions for the incisions, use of retractors, and similar important details.

This book can be recommended, however, for surgeons and urologists who do adrenal surgery but have not kept up with diagnostic and operative management.

FRANK HINMAN, JR., M.D.

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CIBA FOUNDATION SYMPOSIUM—GROWTH OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme and Maeve O'Connor. Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts (02106), 1968. 295 pages, \$12.00.

This book is a collection of 14 papers presented in four sessions at a symposium held in June of 1967. The sessions were entitled "Development of Specific Neuronal Connections" (five papers), "Development of Movement" (two papers), "Role of Chemically Specific Signals in the Development of the Nervous System" (three papers), and "Trophic Interaction, Peripheral and Central" (four papers). The numbers of papers devoted to the various sessions approximately represent the pages devoted to the various topics. The work presented is all on experimental animals and the usual modern techniques of electrophysiology, tissue culture, radioactive tracers, and electron microscopy are utilized.

The symposium was chaired by Sir John Eccles and all of the members of the symposium were well-known experimentalists.

A book of this kind is difficult to review because each of the 14 papers is an independent presentation and needs to be reviewed separately. At least several of the papers would relate to the work of most neurologists, neurosurgeons and neuropathologists. All of the papers are well edited, but must be studied carefully and individually to be appreciated and should be of general interest. If clinically-oriented physicians had participated more and related the experimental findings to clinical problems, it would be better reading for most physicians. As is usually the case, the more interesting points come out in the discussions among the participants of the symposium which are included. The illustrations are good to excellent. One cannot find a unifying theme to characterize all of the papers. Certainly many of the papers do not relate directly to growth of the nervous system as the title of the book would suggest.

LARRY W. McDONALD, M.D.